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Cf. also H. ii. 194.

Dire.—Dites *Dieu* seul *estre* beau . . (M. i. 88). L'aveugle fol, qui telle vie meyne, Dit *la plus layde estre* la belle Helene . . (D. P. 168). (L'homme) Enfin dira . . . De court plaisir *venir long repentir* . . (id. 170). Cf. also D. P. 209, 223, 232; M. iv. 103.

Estimer.—Elle feyt estimer *sa faulte estre* vertu . . (H. ii. 52). Si vous estimez *sottise estre* simplicité . . (id. iii. 4). Cf. also M. i. 34; H. ii. 265; H. iii. 94.

Être certain.—Je suis certain . . . n'*estre* qu'un *Ton filz et toy* . . (M. i. 125).

Experimenter.—Vous auez experimenté *ma volunte estre* esgalle à la vostre . . (H. iii. 201).

Juger.—Homme duquel on pouoit iuger *la nature* . . *estre* plus serviteur de Bachus que . . (H. iii. 221). Doit on juger *un homme estre sailli* Hors de raison? (H. iii. 182). Je jugerois *mon amy* tous les coups *avoir* le droit . . (id. iv. 237).

Lire.—*Bethleem* avons lu trestous *estre* le lieu de son enfance . . (M. ii. 108).

Montrer.—Vous voulez *la* monstrer *estre* vice . . (H. ii. 133). La larme luy venoit à l'œil, monstrant *l'esprit* n'*estre* empeschè D'aymer son Dieu . . (D. P. 281).

Penser.—En vous pensons *regner melancolie* . . (M. iv. 108). Car je pensoys *tout le povoir* d'enfer Ne *povoir* rompre ou lascher tant de fer . . (D. P. 130). Pensant *la femme estre* plus variable . . (id. 360). Cf. also N. Let. 46; Let. 154.

Promettre.—En trouua vne . . . dont la parolle estoit si doulce & agreable, qu'elle promectoit *le visaige* & *le cueur estre* de mesme . . (H. ii. 61). Promectans *la iournée* presente *deuoir* estre aussi belle que nulle des passées . . (H. ii. 244).

Savoir.—Si sçay-je bien *ma force* n'*estre* telle que . . (D. P. 19). Le Turc sachant *ses predications Causer* partout grandes esmotions . . (id. 256). Saichant *la maladie* de Madame *avoir esté* plus grande que . . (Let. 225). Cf. also N. Let. 265.

Sentir.—Je sents bien *le mal estre* mortel . . (M. i. 141). [Je] sentoys bien *le trespassement* maistre En durant *estre* . . . glorieulx . . (D. P. 416).

Souffrir.—Ne souffrez pas *l'ennemy* . . . *avoir* ceste puissance . . (M. i. 52).

Trouver.—Vous trouuerez *le conseil* que [je] vous donne *estre* venu de celle qui . . (L. D. 163).

Voici[12].—[Il] ne fut pas demie heure auecq elle que uoicy *venir le mary* . . (H. i. 69).

Voir.—Cf. under *c* above.

J. CHARLES WALKER.

Cornell University.

Sedere, **Essere AND Stare IN THE POEMA DEL CID.*

I.

THE following article presents the substance of several reports delivered in the École des Hautes-Études, Paris, 1897–1898, in the Old-Spanish seminary of M. Morel-Fatio. To him and to Professor Sheldon of Harvard University the writer is indebted for many suggestions. It is hoped that the article will be found useful in hinting at the possible correction of verses in the *Poema del Cid*, which Cornu has not yet amended.

Modern Spanish possesses two verbs which perform the functions of the single verb copulative and substantive of the Classical Latin. These are *ser* and *estar*. *Estar*, in all its moods and tenses, represents etymologically the Latin STARE. *Ser*, in some of its moods and tenses, derives from the Latin ESSE, or rather from the Vulgar Latin *ESSERE; in others, it takes its forms from SEDERE. Thus we have to deal with three Latin verbs as the source of the two Spanish verbs.

In modern Spanish, *estar*, much weakened in signification, shows only a slight reflection of the original sense of STARE, as in *estar en pié;* while the forms of *ser* that proceed from SEDERE preserve no trace of the primary meaning *to sit, to be seated.* In general, *ser* and *estar* now perform quite similar duties, their individual employment being determined only by the consideration of permanency and transiency. It was not wholly thus in the older language of the *Poema del Cid*, which we may take to represent Spanish of the twelfth century—modified, no doubt, in some

12 Cf. also Châteaubriand, *Génie du Chris.*, iii. 4. "Cependant les tonnerres se taisent et *voici venir une voix:* 'Écoute, Ô toi Israël!'" and Dante, *Inferno*, iii, "Ed *ecco* verso noi *venir* per nave *Un vecchio bianco* per antico pelo." . . . .

respects by a scribe of the fourteenth century. In that older language, *ser* (in so far as it was really the verb substantive and copulative) and *estar* were employed in much the same way as nowadays; but we find that SEDERE, far from becoming entirely the verb substantive and copulative, survived in forms having now the original sense *to sit, to be seated*, and again a weakened sense akin to that of the enfeebled STARE.

We shall first consider the forms and syntax of the descendants of *ESSERE and SEDERE.[1]

SĔDĒRE.	*ESSERE.
INF.	INF.
ser, vv. 251, 2208, 2569, 3114, 3359, 3399, 3468, 3519; *sser*, v. 1667.	[See SEDERE.].
PRES. PART.	PRES. PART.
seyendo, v. 2153.	[See SEDERE.].
PAST PART.	PAST PART.
[ ]	[See SEDERE.].
FUT. INDIC.	FUT. INDIC.
1. *sere*, vv. 73, 74, 231, 1038, 2266, 2502, 2794, 3081, 3351, 3477.	[See SEDERE.].
2. [ ]	
3. *sera*, vv. 129, 979, 1063, 1076, 1133, 1686, 2365, 2417, 3028. *ser* les *ha*, v. 3359.	
4. *seremos*, vv. 1411, 1862, 2162, 2195, 2552, 2728.	
5. *seredes*, vv. 158, 2049, 2715, 2716.	
6. *seran*, vv, 86, 825, 2194, 2343, 2463, 2973. *ser* uos *han*, v. 251.	
COND.	COND.
1. [ ]	[See SEDERE.].
2. [ ]	
3. *serie*, vv. 82, 519, 526, 1403, 1471, 1575, 2741, 2753, 3018, 3460, 3607.	
4. [ ]	
5. [ ]	
6. *serien*, vv. 2349, 2470, 2491, 2616. *seryen*, v. 116.	
INDIC.	INDIC.
PRES.	PRES.
1. [ ]	1. *so*, vv. 156, 248, 270, etc.
2. [ ]	2. *eres*, vv. 361, 2619, 2669, etc. *heres*, v. 2618.
3. [ ]	3. *es*, vv. 91, 137, etc.
4. [ ]	4. *somos*, vv. 14, 672, etc. *somo*, v. 3521 (?).
5. [ ]	5. *sodes*, vv. 79, 103, etc.
6. [ ]	6. *son*, vv. 17, 63, etc.

1 The edition of the *Poema del Cid* used was that of K. Vollmöller, Halle, 1879.

IMPF.

1. [ ]
2. [ ]
3. *sedie*, vv. 1053, 1220, 1566, 2030, 2059, 2239, 3553.
   seye, v. 2278.
   sey, v. 1840.
4. [ ]
5. [ ]
6. *sedien*, vv. 1001, 3595.
   seyen, vv. 122, 2532.

PRET.

1. [ ]
2. [ ]
3. *souo*, v. 907.
4. [ ]
5. [ ]
6. *souieron*, v. 2823.

IMPER.

2. [ ]
5. *sed*, vv. 1652, 1949, 2138, 3118 (singular sense).
   " vv. 315, 702, 1123, 1903, 2179, 3525 (plural sense).

SUBJ.

PRES.

1. *sea*, vv. 1034, 1054.
2. [ ]
3. *sea*, vv. 118, 180, etc.
   ssea, v. 132.
4. *seamos*, vv. 1941, 3139.
5. *seades*, vv. 108, 284, 1687, 3575.
6. *sean*, vv. 128, 1259, etc.

IMPF.

1. [ ]
2. [ ]
3. *souiesse*, v. 1787.
4. [ ]
5. [ ]
6. [ ]

FUT.

1. [ ]
2. [ ]
3. [ ]
4. [ ]
5. [ ]
6. [ ]

PLUPERF.

1. [ ]
2. [ ]
3. [ ]
4. [ ]
5. [ ]
6. [ ]

IMPF.

1. [ ]
2. [ ]
3. *era*, vv. 39, 352, 416, etc.
4. [ ]
5. [ ]
6. *eran*, vv, 171, 173, 506, 1215, etc.

PRET.

1. *fue*, v. 1062.
   fu, vv. 1934, 2494, 3129.
2. *fust*, v. 358.
   fuste, v. 3318; *ffusted*, v. 3365=*fuste*+*te*.
3. *fue*, vv. 109, 111, etc.
   ffue, vv. 1506, 3703.
4. [ ]
5. *fuestes*, vv. 71, 266, 2457.
6. *fueron*, vv. 523, 786, etc.

IMPER.

[See SEDERE.].

SUBJ.

PRES.

[See SEDERE].

IMPF.

1. [ ]
2. [ ]
3. *fuesse*, vv. 61, 1253, 1815, 2487, 2958;
   ffuesse, 2957.
   fosse, v. 2137.
   fos, v. 3590.
4. *fuessemos*, v. 2760.
5. *fuessedes*, v. 2046.
6. *fuessen*, vv. 164, 2981, 3355, 3555.
   fossen, v. 2001.

FUT.

1. [ ]
2. *fueres*, v. 3566. (?)
3. *fuere*, vv. 92, 223, 1276, 1364, 1911, 3349.
   fuer, v. 1382.
4. *fueremos*, vv. 1409, 2732.
5. *fueredes*, vv. 1039, 1696.
6. *fueren*, vv. 1356, 1358, 2105.

PLUPERF.

1. [ ]
2. [ ]
3. *fuera*, vv. 1312, 2533.
4. [ ]
5. [ ]
6. [ ]

FORMS OF *ESSERE.

It is seen that *ESSERE has given no infinitive (and consequently no future or conditional), no present participle, no past participle, no imperative and no present subjunctive. In the indicative mood it is represented by a present, an imperfect and a preterite tense; in the subjunctive mood, it has yielded an imperfect, a future and a pluperfect tense.

1. INDIC. PRES. The second and third sing. and the third pl. forms are irregular. The Lat. ES has not survived, as its form would have been confounded with the third sg. *Eres* seems to be the future ĔRIS, but the sense transferral is difficult to understand.[2] The *h* of the single case of *heres* is perhaps only a scribal device for separating the initial vowel of one word from the final vowel of the preceding word, rather than an example of an *umgekehrte Schreibung* as A. Gassner terms it.[3] The absence of diphthongization in *eres* and *es* may be due to their usually atonic position in the sentence. *Sodes* represents *SUTIS, made on the analogy of SUMUS and SUNT and substituted for ESTIS. Perhaps the influence of SEDETIS>*seedes*, *sedes* had something to do with this substitution; cf. *Appollonio* 272, 3: *Quando vos sedes muerta*, and other instances of *seedes*, *sedes* in Berceo and the *Rimado de Palacio*, cited by Gassner.[4] *Somo*, v. 3521, is a mere mistake for *somos*; that is, *ondrados somo*[*s*] *nos*, where the scribe forgot one *s*. Lidforss in his edition of the poem[5] has restored the *s*.

2. INDIC. IMPF. The failure of Ĕ to diphthongize in *era*, *eran*, is explicable only as in the case of *eres*, *es*.

3. INDIC. PRET. On these preterite formations, see Gassner, *loc. cit.*, p. 181 ff.; Meyer-Lübke, Vol. ii, p. 343. In the first sing. *fu* may indicate that *fue* was accented on its *u*. Lidforss emends to *fu*[*i*] in all the instances; Cornu[6] reads *fu*[*i*] for v. 1934. In the second sing., *fuste* seems the true form, which has lost its *e* before the following vowel *a* in v. 358. The *d* of *ffusted* represents the previously intervocalic *t* of the enclitic pronoun *te*.

4. SUBJ. IMPF. *Fosse*, the apocopated *fos*, and *fossen*, by the side of forms with the diphthong *ue*, show a dialect element in our poem.[7] Gassner[8] treats the *fos* of v. 3590 as the indic. pret. third sg.=*fo*+*se*; but the context shows it to be the subj. impf., as Koerbs rightly terms it.[9]

5. SUBJ. FUT. The second sing. *fueres* must be erroneous in v. 3566, as the sense demands the second pl. Gassner[10] would read *fuerdes*, Lidforss proposes *fueredes*. *Fuer* 1382 and *fueren* 1356, in assonance in a laisse in *o*, show the same dialect peculiarity as *fosse*, etc.

6. SUBJ. PLUPERF. In v. 1409 Janer wrongly reads *fueramos*. *Fuera*, in both instances of its occurrence, appears to have the force of the indic. pluperf., which tense it represents etymologically.

FORMS OF SEDERE.

The moods and tenses which *ESSERE has failed to yield, but which SEDERE has supplied to the verb substantive and copulative, are the infinitive, the present participle, the indicative future, the conditional, the imperative and the present subjunctive. SEDERE has also given the past participle, but the form does not occur in the *Cid*.

1. INF. The *ss* of *sser*, found only once, is a scribal device to indicate that the *s*, though it here follows a vowel and, from the point of view of sentence phonetics, has an intervocalic position, still retains its voiceless value, for, in Old Spanish, a single *s*, between vowels had a voiced sound.[11] Gorra[12] is not justified in deriving *ser* from *ESSERE. The initial ES- would not be lost in Spanish.[13] We know, moreover, from one of our earliest Spanish documents,

2 Meyer-Lübke, *Grammatik d. rom. Sprachen*, Vol. ii, § 214. A Vulgar Latin *ESES,=*es*+the usual ending for the second sg. pres., would be intelligible. The rhotacism to *eres* seems hardly possible, however.

3 *Das altspan. Verbum*, Halle, 1897, p. 92.

4 *Ibid.*, p. 95.

5 *Acta Universitatis Lundensis*, anno 1895, tom. xxxi.

6 *Beiträge zu einer künftigen Ausgabe des P. del Cid.*, *Zeitschrift f. r. Philol.*, Vol. xxi, p. 461 ff.

7 Cf. F. Koerbs, *Untersuchung der sprachlichen Eigentümlichkeiten des P. del Cid*, Frankfurt am Main, 1893, p. 57.

8 *Loc. cit.*, p 183. 9 *L. c.*, p. 56. 10 *L. c.*, p. 189.

11 Cf. R. J. Cuervo in *Revue hispanique* for March, 1895, p. 50.

12 *Lingua e letteratura spagnuola*, Milan, 1898, p. 152.

13 The real descendant of *ESSERE is seen in the half-learned *esser* of the *España sagrada* xlviii, 260; cf. Gassner, p. 198.

the Glosses printed by Priebsch[14] that the Latin ESSE was so unintelligible to the popular mind as to necessitate a gloss. The glossing word is SEDERE, and the context shows that the sense in the passage in question is merely that of the substantive verb.[15]

SEDERE became regularly *seer*, and, by contraction, *ser*. It is surprising that only the contracted form should occur in the manuscript of the *Cid*, while *séér* is found in Berceo, *S. Domingo*, 204, 3; 252, 2; 282, 1; etc.; *S Millan*, 1, 2; 23, 2; etc.; *Alexandre*, 1, 3; 31, 1; etc., and the form *seyer* is the customary one in the *Appollonio*, 6, 1; 11, 2; 72, 2; etc. Cornu considers that *séér* was the original form in the *Cid*, and introduces that dissyllable in his emendations;[16] for example,

v. 2208, Sabor abriedes de *se[e]r* e comer en el palaçio.
3114, ... Venid, Cid Campeador
Se[e]r en aquesto escaño. . . . . .
3319, Por *se[e]r* [ellas] rreynas.
3519, E *se[e]r* segudador.

And similarly in vv. 2569 and 3359.

2. PRES. PART. *Seyendo* comes from SEDENDUM, through **sediendo* and **sedyendo*.

3. INDIC. FUT. As in French and Italian,[17] so in Spanish the indic. fut. and the conditional are based on SEDERE, and not on *ESSERE. The divided future, rather common in Old Spanish, occurs twice in the *Cid*.

4. COND. The *y* of *seryen*, v. 116, does not necessarily indicate a consonantal value and, therefore, an accentuation *seryén*. The *y* is written with a full vocalic value in *yr*, v. 3507; *ynfantes*, vv. 3558, 3568, 3591, etc.; *oyr*, v. 3507; *myo*, etc., and such it probably has here. The *Cid* affords no indication of the accentuation *ié*, *ién* argued for by Hanssen,[18] as the weakened ending of the impf. and cond. does not occur in assonance. It is to be noted, however, that *prendia*, v. 275, and *queria*, v. 276, both of the third person, occur in a laisse in *ía* and in assonance with *vida*, *complida*, etc. The very weakening of the *a* to *e* seems contrary to the idea that the accent rested on the last vowel of the diphthong, as does also the fact that in modern Spanish the *i* still bears the stress. So, in the *Cid*, we may have the diminishing diphthong *ie*, which in the verse counted as but one syllable, the value which Cornu gives it in his emendations of vv. 1471 and 3460, and one which it certainly has in Berceo, *S. Domingo* 93, 2; 114, 4; etc., *S. Millan*, 62, 2; 70, 4; etc., *Alexandre*, 7, 2; 83, 4; 95, 3; etc.

5. IMPER. The *Cid* has only the second pl. *sed* from SEDETE, used as the singular of politeness in vv. 1652, 1949, 2138, 3118, and as a true plural in the other cases. *Sed* is a contraction of *séed*, which we find in Berceo, *S. Domingo*, 448, 1; 379, 3 (*séét*), *S. Millan*, 480, 3 (*séét*), *Alexandre*, 219, 4 and 689, 3 (*séét*). Cornu restores the dissyllabic form in his emendations of vv. 702, 1123, 1903, 2179, 3118, 3525.

6. SUBJ. PRES. The Spanish forms point to SĔDEAM rather than *SIAM, since *i* in hiatus remains in Spanish, for example, VIAM, *via*. Meyer-Lübke seems to cling to *SIAM for Spanish, although he admits SEDEAM for Portuguese.[19] The following *y* of the Lat. etymon is responsible for the non-diphthongization of *e* in *sea*.[20]

The conjugation of SEDERE is fairly complete and includes, in addition to the forms supplied to the verb copulative and substantive, an indic. impf., an indic. pret., and a subj. impf. In the *Cid*, the absence of an indic. pres. and of a subj. fut. is only fortuitous, those tenses being found elsewhere. Thus Berceo has in the indic. pres., sing. first *seo*, *S. Domingo*, 757, 2; *S. Millan*, 147, 4; second *siedes*, *S. Millan*, 146, 2; third *siede*, *S. Domingo*, 150, 2; pl. first *sedemos*, *S. Domingo*, 152, 3 and *seemos*, *S. Millan*, 317, 1; second *seedes*, *S. Millan*, 435, 1; third *sieden*, *S. Domingo*, 303, 1. The *Appollonio* has *sseyo* 316, 2; 515, 1; *seye* 505, 2; *seyemos* 279, 4, *sedes* 272, 3, etc. For the subj. fut., Gassner[21] has found the form *soviere* in the *Fueros de Medinaceli*, 124.

14 *Zeitschr. f. rom. Philol.*, Vol. xix, pp. 1-40: *Altspanische Glossen*.

15 *L. c.*, p. 6, ESSE: SEDERE.—(Mulier quoque que p. acceperit quantosquumque concipere vel parere d. tantorum homicidiorum ream se *esse* cognoscat.)

16 *Zeitschr.*, Vol. xxi.

17 Cf. Cornu, *Romania* vii, 367; Paris, *Romania* ix, 174; J. A. Fontaine, *The History of the Auxiliary Verbs in the Romance Languages*, Lincoln, 1888, p. 33, and see *per contra* Gorra, *l. c.*, p. 154, Meyer-Lübke, *Gramm.*, Vol. ii, § 317.

18 Hanssen, *Sobre la pronunciacion del diptongo* IE *en la época de Gonzalo de Berceo*, Santiago de Chile, 1895.

19 *Gramm.* Vol. ii, 256, 257.

20 Cf. Baist in *Grundriss der rom. Philol.*, Vol. i, p. 696.

21 *L. c.*, p. 189.

7. INDIC. IMPF. See, in general, Gassner, pp. 149 ff. and Koerbs, p. 54. The forms with *d* are only semi-popular. Instead of *sey*, Lidforss would read *sey*[*e*] in v. 1840. As in the cond., only the weak ending *-ie* occurs and the *Cid* offers no proof of a rising diphthong *-ié* rather than a diminishing *-ie*.

8. INDIC. PRET. SEDIT, through the analogy of HABUIT became *SEDUIT, which is the basis of our forms. The vowel *o* also shows the influence of HABUI which becomes *ovi*, *ove*.[22]

9. SUBJ. IMPF. Follows the same principle as the pret.

SYNTAX OF FORMS FROM **Essere* AND *Sedere*.

Naturally, in the moods and tenses in which it has entirely supplanted *ESSERE, SEDERE is employed with all the senses of the verb substantive and copulative. Thus, it forms:
(1) the passive voice, as, for example,

v. 3359, Lo que les fiziemos *ser* les *ha retraydo*.
1034, E si uos comieredes don yo *sea pagado*.
2569, El Çid que nos curiaua de assi *ser afontado*.
1063, Non *sera olbidado*.
1123, *Apareiados* me *sed* a cauallos e [a] armas.[23]
519, Por quanto *serie conprada;*

(2) the compound tenses of verbs of motion, for example,

v. 2349, Non *serien* alli *legados*.

And (3) it denotes, in a general way, the existence of the subject, or predicates characteristic and inseparable qualities of the subject; for example,

v. 2153, Avn *bivo seyendo* de mi ayades algo.
3339, Por *ser reynas* de Nauarra e de Aragon.
979, Non *sera verdad*.
504, Quisquier que *sea d'algo*.
1903, *Sed* buenos *messajeros*.

But the descendants of SEDERE in the infin., the fut., the cond., the pres. part., the imper., and the pres. subj. are not all restricted to the use as verb substantive and copulative. In several cases they possess, *as do all sixteen examples of the forms from* SEDERE *in the moods and tenses where it has not replaced* *ESSERE, a sense entirely that, or quite close to that, of the Latin SEDERE=*to be seated, to sit*, or they are roundly employed as both the ancient and modern language uses *estar*.

22 Cf. Gassner, *l. c.*, p. 168.

23 Cornu: Apareiados seedme a cauallos e [a] armas. Restori: Propugnatore xx, parte seconda, p. 159: *sedme*.

The preservation of the original sense of SEDERE=*to sit*, which modern Spanish expresses by a derivative of the pres. part. SEDENTEM—AD- *SEDENTARE—*a- sentar*, is seen in:

v. 3114, El rey dixo al Çid: venid aca *ser* Campeador *En aquesto escanno*.
1052, Comiendo va el conde, Dios que de buen grado! Sobrel *sedie* el que en buen ora nasco.
1001, Las armas avien presas e *sedien sobre los cauallos*.
3118, *Sed en uuestro escanno* commo rey e sennor.

A slight weakening of the primitive sense is seen in:

v. 2030, Hynoios fitos *sedie* el Campeador,

while a further weakening, which brings it fully upon the ground occupied by the enfeebled *estar*, is visible in the following cases, where it denotes residence or a temporary situation, or acts as the auxiliary of the pres. part. in the periphrastic conjugation:

v. 2278, En Valençia *seye* Myo Çid.
1566, El *sedie* en Valençia curiando e guardando.
2502, En Valençia *sere* yo.
2823, Alli [=en Santesteban] *souieron* ellas fata que sannas son.
1220, Quando su senna cabdal *sedie* en somo del alcaçar.
3595, Do *sedien* en el campo fablá el rey don Alfonso, (Perhaps=*sat*).
907, Ahi [that is, on the *poyo*, where he was encamped] *souo* Myo Çid conplidas xv. semanas.
1652, Mugier, *sed* en este palaçio.
2208, Sabor abriedes de *ser* e de comer en el palaçio.
3018, Y [=á la corte] *serie* essa noch.
2162, *Seremos* a las bodas.
1787, Mando Myo Çid Ruy Diaz que fita *souiesse* la tienda. (Here *souiesse* marks the temporary element in the pitching of the tent).

In the periphrastic conjugation, it is found in:

v. 1840, El rey don Alfonsso *sey* se *santiguando*.
122, Rachel e Vidas *seyen*-se *conseiando*.
2532, Vassallos de Myo Çid *seyen*-se *sonrrisando*.
2059, *Catandol sedie* la barba que tan aynal creçiera.
2239, A la puerta de la eclegia *sedie*llos *sperando*.
3553. *Sedie*los *castigando* el Conde Garçi Ordonez.
1287, En estas nuevas todos *sea* [perhaps=todo ssea] *alegrando*. (Here Lidforss emends to *se van alegrando*.)

Otherwise, in the language of the *Cid*, as in modern Spanish, *estar* is employed in this periphrastic conjugation. In all the cases last given, except perhaps v. 1287, there seems to be a remnant of the original sense, *to sit*, or, at least, the weakened sense, *to stay*. So, in v. 1840 it seems that the King is really seated, and that the meaning is: 'The King, Don Alfonso, seated on his throne, was making the

sign of the cross.' Similarly, in v. 2059, the context would imply the meaning to be: 'From his throne where he [the King] was seated, he regarded his [the Cid's] beard which had grown so rapidly.' The intermediate stage, preceding the actual formation of the periphrastic conjugation, is furnished by:

v. 1566, El *sedie* en Valençia *curiando* e *guardando*
(He *staid* in Valencia *attending* to his affairs, etc).

From this juxtaposition of *sedie* and the pres. part., to the use of *sedie* as auxiliary, the transition is easy and natural.

STARE.

INF.

estar, vv. 637, 1304, 2017.

PRES. PART.

estando, vv. 351, 903, 2032, 2311, 3174, 3482.

INDIC. FUT.

[ ]

COND.

[ ]

INDIC.

PRES.

1. *esto*, v. 2854.
2. *estas*, vv. 8, 330.
3. *esta*, vv. 294, 497, 623, 722, 792, 1058, 1243, 1297, 1398, 1406, 1494, 1621, 2126, 2342, 2456, 2512, 2853, 2892.
4. [ ]
5. *estades*, vv. 271, 1655.
6. *estan*, vv. 305, 385, 541, 606, 964, 1392, 1484, 1618, 1672, 1746, 2038, 2218, 2305, 3089, 3123, 3622.

IMPF.

1. [ ]
2. [ ]
3. *estaua*, vv. 2, 154, 239, 485, 868, 1537, 1827, 2431, 2929.
   esteua, v. 2439.
4. [ ]
5. [ ]
6. *estauan*, vv. 100, 1601.

PRET.

1. [ ]
2. [ ]
3. *estido*, v. 3629.
4. [ ]
5. [ ]
6. [ ]

IMPER.

[ ].

SUBJ.

[ ]

FORMS OF *stare*.

Esteua once as against *estaua* nine times, and *estido*, v. 3629, alone present difficulties. Gorra[24] cites *esteua* and *esteuan* as true Old Spanish forms, but Gassner terms *esteua* a mere mistake[25] and considers the *estevan*, which he finds only in the *Fuero Juzgo*, a Leonese form under the influence of the Portuguese perfect *esteve*. The natural development of STĔTIT would be *estiedo*, found in the *Alexandre*, 546, 2. The *i* of *estido* is not due to a reduction of the diphthong but to the analogy of a 1 st. pers. **estide*. As FECIT gave *fizo* under the influence of *fiz* from FECĪ, so STETIT gave *estido* under the influence of *ESTIDE from STETĪ.[26]

J. D. M. FORD.

Harvard University.

TENNYSON'S USE OF 'SS' IN BLANK VERSE.

TENNYSON is quoted by his son as having said, "I never put two 'ss' together in any verse of mine." A writer in the March *Scribner's Monthly* has an interesting study of this feature of the poet's art, in which he cites several instances where "Homer was nodding." I was interested enough to count the instances, in *six* of the *Idylls of the King*, and found *ss* used fifty-two times. This fact causes one to inquire, what did this greatest master of the art of poetry in the nineteenth century mean by "*never*"? Is not an author the best critic of his own work? However, Thomas Wentworth Higginson once wrote me that, after many years of literary study, he was not able to decide as to his best writings. That Tennyson *knew* whether or not it was *his usage* to put *ss* together, all students are inclined to admit; that he was not in his dotage and for a time forgot his method, all believe; that his poetic ear was so delicate as to appreciate, to the fullest extent, the subtle power of every English sound, his best critics aver. Where

24 *L. c.*, p. 155.

25 *L. c.*, p. 127. Lidforss has corrected the form to *estaua*.

26 Gassner, p. 157. It is seen that the conjugaton of STARE is defective in the *Cid*. SEDERE performs the functions of STARE in the fut., vv. 2502, 2162; in the cond., v. 3018; in the imper., v. 1652; in the pres. subj., v. 1287; in the impf., subj. v. 1787.